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# EAST BAY LABOR JOURNAL

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## A hairy problem--or what else is snood?

Canners for Coca Cola Bottlers in San Leandro has decreed the wearing of snoods—which has posed a hairy problem for members of two Teamster unions.

Management offered no opposition when a half dozen men let their beards and/or hair grow, said Teamsters Local 70 Business Representative Bob Windsor.

Then it ordered them to wear snoods.

**Webster defines a snood as "a coarse hair net or fabric worn by women . . . for holding the back hair."** Manage-

ment, however, prescribed them at both ends of male faces.

The men, members of Bottlers Local 896 and Local 70, had no objection to snood-wearing while working over open cans of Coke.

But management directed that chin and head tresses be bound up no matter where the men worked.

That covered forklift drivers who unload well-crated empty cans and load equally well-crated full ones on trucks, operators of machines which assemble the cardboard crates

and men on other jobs at considerable distance from the open product.

**Local 70 grabbed the problem, you might say, by the beard and asked a forklift operator to refuse to wear his snoods as a test case which is to take the issue directly to arbitration.**

He reported snoodless Tuesday of last week and was told he could not go to work. He spent that day in the plant cafeteria then sat in his car on succeeding days on management's invitation that he leave.

MORE on page 5

## Nixon switches to building pay 'constraint'

(Editorial page 7)

After heavy preparatory publicity, President Nixon this week rescinded his suspension of the Davis-Bacon Act for prevailing wages on federal construction and substituted a system of "constraints" on wages and prices.

The aim of his order, he said, was to hold construction wage-benefit increases to around 6 per cent a year, enforcing the limit by two possible actions. They were:

1. National publicity that someone had exceeded Nixon's pay raise limit.

2. Notification to government agencies which then could study government contracts and possibly suspend them in the area where the "excessive" raises were achieved.

Nixon set up a separate apparatus to "monitor" building prices

and determine what stock options, bonuses, salaries and other compensation to salaried employees were "acceptable."

There was no mention of profits, interest rates, land or material costs in reports of Nixon's action.

Details of Nixon's wage constraints were spelled out as:

"Craft dispute boards" of contractor association and international union representatives would review all collective bargaining agreements in the industry.

The boards would determine if the settlements exceed the approximately 6 per cent figure which Labor Secretary James D. Hodgson said corresponded to the "median increases in wages and benefits over the life of the contract in major construction

settlements" in the 1961-68 period.

Settlements found to be higher than Nixon's prescribed raises would be referred to a new group to be known as the Construction Industry Stabilization Committee, appointed by the secretary of labor.

This group—four from management, four from labor and four designated as public representatives, would decide in 15 days whether or not the settlement violated Nixon's rules. If it found it did, the case would be referred to the government for action.

Nixon said construction labor and management leaders had agreed to cooperate. There was no immediate confirmation from top building trades representatives.

MORE on page 5

## from the EDITOR'S CHAIR

### Words can do you in

Let's talk about words and how to use them.

Not that I'm setting up as a practicing grammarian, whatever my skills may be in that line.

That the way people use words discloses the bent of their thinking is pretty wellknown.

But think for a minute. Maybe the way words are used in common speech influences thinking of those who hear, read or use them. It works both ways.

\* \* \*

FOR INSTANCE, that old cliché "labor trouble" should be outlawed.

It says to those who accept it as a legitimate term that the picketline problems of the people are all labor's fault.

Which is not true, since working people take to picket lines because management is recalcitrant and makes give-and-take just take.

MORE on page 8

## OFFICIAL NOTICES

Union meeting notices page 6, correspondents columns page 4.

## Clerks strike near at clothing stores

Retail Clerks Local 870 and representatives of the retail men's clothing industry were deadlocked in negotiations here this week and a strike next Tuesday was seen as a strong possibility.

Employees of six major store firms voted strike authorization by a 95 per cent margin last week.

Local 870 this week asked Alameda County Central Labor Council strike sanction against Smith's, Rogers Men's Stores, Gray's, Hastings / Moores, and Foreman & Clark, represented by the Retail Clothing Association of Alameda County, and against Grodin's which has been represented separately in negotiations.

If sanction is granted by the council Monday night, Local 870 plans to strike Tuesday morning if management has not come up with an offer which union negotiators feel they can recommend. Local 870 President Russel Mathiesen said. The dispute involves 375 employees.

The master contract in the industry expired March 1. Negotiations with the six firms, settlements with which traditionally are followed by other employers, were stymied over commissions and weekly pay guarantees.

Commissions, unchanged for some 10 years, are 5 per cent on sales of men's clothing and 6 per cent on furnishings and sportswear.

Local 870 has asked a 1 per cent increase on each to 6 and 7 per cent. The association offered no raise and Grodin's came up with a complicated formula below the union's proposal.

Grodin proposes to pay 5 per cent on men's clothing sales until they equal the salesperson's weekly guarantee, then 5½ per cent until the employee's yearly sales total \$180,000, and then 6 per cent. On sportswear and furnishings it proposes 6 per cent until the guarantee is matched, then 6½ per cent.

Perhaps three persons in the industry sell as much as \$180,000 worth of clothing a year, Mathiesen said.

MORE on page 8

## Building strike wins pay package

A one-week strike at two downtown Oakland office buildings won a 95-cent per hour pay raise package in a three-year agreement at major downtown buildings.

The new agreement, ratified by a 2½ to 1 margin Saturday by members of Service Employees Local 18, was to cover 26 buildings, including the huge Kaiser Center and Ordway Buildings and the Tribune Tower.

Still unsettled, however, was Local 18's request for negotiations with the Oakland Tribune for building maintenance employees in its newspaper operations.

Local 18 wants to bring them up to terms equal to or better than those for San Francisco daily newspaper building maintenance workers.

The latter now get \$4.32 per hour contrasted to the \$3.23 to which BOMA's first year raise brings janitors.

BOMA declined to negotiate for the Tribune newspaper operations, and Local 18 has asked the newspaper for direct talks.

Local 18 members walked out Monday, March 22 at the Wakefield and Franklin Buildings after BOMA in a last-minute ne-

MORE on page 5

der jurisdiction of the chancellor's office in an effort to ensure their functioning. Their operation now is up to individual college administrations.

TACs are labor-management committees for particular industries.

MORE on page 8

## CLC rejects police, fire vote measures

Alameda County Central Labor Council delegates this week debated and then voted to uphold their executive committee's tabling of a request for support to Oakland Measures 2 and 3 on policemen's and firemen's retirement.

The action means that the council takes no position on the two measures at the April 20 city election, support of which was asked by a committee of firemen and policemen.

Measure 2 would add one public member and one uniformed member to the Police & Fire Retirement System board, increasing public membership to four including the mayor and raising police and fireman membership to 3.

Measure 3 freezes the pension contribution rates by police and firemen and the city, Citizens for Measures 2 and 3 said, with contributions and return on investment to be used to improve the system.

Council President Russell R. Crowell relinquished the chair to move endorsement of the two measures as "trade union issues."

Opposition was linked in debate to police action in strikes, including escorting strikebreakers, and what one speaker called "a stinking record on minorities."

"It's unfortunate," Crowell said, "that when support is requested on a trade union issue the mere fact that the police happen to be beneficiaries becomes an issue."

"We can't let emotion get in the way of good judgment. We make a great mistake to decide on any other basis but trade union issues."

Leslie K. Moore of Auto, Marine & Specialty Painters Local 1176 concurred, declaring that "the labor movement would be shortsighted not to recognize the principles involved."

The request for support was presented to the executive com-

## Attention Steamfitters

By error, the date of the April meeting of Steamfitters Local 342 was listed as April 8 in last week's union column. The meeting is set for 8 p.m. this Thursday, April 1 in the Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland.

## How to Buy

# It's a bit easier for home buyers

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS  
Labor Journal Consumer Expert

While food prices remain high except for a few items currently in heavy supply, homeseekers will find financing a little easier this spring.

Young families especially have been hit hard by last year's impossible mortgage rates and price tags on dwellings. Many young families have been forced to remain in inadequate apartments or rundown buildings, or try to find mobile-home parks that accept children.

**THE HOUSING** squeeze came smack in the middle of a boom in "family formations," as the economists call getting married and having children. Housing costs in general went up about twice as fast in the last five years as overall living costs.

This spring mortgage rates have dropped to 7-7½ per cent, more lower-price houses are being built, and government subsidies have been broadened to include moderate as well as low-income families.

The 7 per cent mortgages now available from some lenders are still well above the 1968 6 per

cent rate but at least are not as exploitative as the recent 8½ per cent.

At 7 per cent you would pay \$6.66 a month for each \$1,000 of a 30-year mortgage, or \$120 a month for a \$17,000 loan (not including property taxes).

On a similar mortgage at 8½ per cent homebuyers had to pay \$7.69 for each \$1,000, and \$138 a month. For the 7 per cent mortgage you would repay a total of \$43,157, compared to \$49,831 on the 8½.

Families who did take on mortgages at 8 per cent during the past two years may want to consider refinancing if their mortgage contracts allow them to prepay without an excessive penalty. The provisions governing prepayment are stated in your contract.

**THE MEDIAN** sales price of new houses also has come down from last year's \$25,600 to the current \$23,500, as more builders try to qualify their houses for the new subsidy program.

There are now two such sub-

sidy programs. Low-income fam-

ilies — with incomes not more than 135 per cent of the limits

necessary to qualify for public housing — can get help under Section 235 of the 1968 Housing Act.

Depending on family size and income, the subsidy can reduce the mortgage rate to as little as 1 per cent, with the government paying the balance of the regular FHA rate. The cash needed can be as little as \$200.

There are limits on the purchase price of a house bought with Section 235 help. For example, a three-bedroom house needed by a large family may not exceed \$21,000 in high-cost areas.

In general, buyers are required to pay 20 per cent of their income towards the mortgage payment.

The 1970 Housing Opportunity Allowance Program also provides a subsidy to ease high mortgage rates for families with incomes too high to qualify under Section 235 but below average for their areas. (National average family income was about \$10,000 in 1970 but varied in different areas from \$8,000 to \$12,000.)

YOUR LOCAL FHA office can provide more information on

these programs and whether you might qualify. But be warned that these programs need to be approached with care.

Some speculators have bought old houses, often in deteriorating neighborhoods, made minor repairs and sold them to low-income families at much higher prices under Section 235 subsidies.

In other cases builders have put up cheaply-built new houses and sold them at inflated prices under the subsidy programs, the House Banking and Currency Committee charged in a recent report. Better get an independent appraiser or other expert to judge the value of homes offered under subsidy programs.

In cities, one of the best hopes for moderate-income families is the cooperative apartment houses and in some cases townhouses built by housing cooperatives and various community organizations with government mortgage assistance.

**VACUUM CLEANER BAR-GAINS:** Prices on some household appliances have been raised, such as the \$5-\$10 hike on refrigerators. Some savings will

still be available in May refrigerator clearances. But stores are still cutting prices sharply on some appliances, notably, the current sales of vacuum cleaners under \$30.

**MATTRESS PRICES:** Manufacturers are expected to raise mattress prices later this year with present \$49.50 models going to \$59.50.

**SMALL-CAR PRICES:** First price cuts are appearing on the new small cars such as Pinto, with dealers offering concessions of \$50 to \$200 off list in various areas.

**FOOD BUYING CALENDAR:** Pork is in heavy supply this month and relatively reasonable. Supplies of broilers, that modern standby of moderate-income families, are less than last year and prices are higher. But supplies of turkeys are large and prices are reasonable. The real food buy of the month is eggs. April is the flush month of egg production with prices at the lowest point of the year.

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## 'Consumer power,' minority courses opening at USF

"Consumer Power — How to Get and Use It" is the title of one of four courses opening within the next two weeks at the University of San Francisco.

It will open at 7:25 p.m. next Tuesday, April 6 and will meet for eight consecutive Tuesday evenings.

The other courses are "The Physical City — San Francisco," opening Monday, April 5; "Non-Entry-Level Minority Employment in Corporations," opening Wednesday, April 7, and "Third World Echoes in San Francisco," starting Thursday, April 15. All four courses will run for eight weeks on the days indicated at Campion Hall, Cole & Fulton Streets, San Francisco.

Director of the consumer course is Sylvia Siegel, executive director of the Association of California Consumers. One session will be devoted to tax problems.

Consumer course speakers will include California Labor Federation Research Director Michael Peevey, former state Consumer Counsel Helen Nelson, Harrison Shepard, a Federal Trade Commission attorney, and Jennifer Gans, author of "The Supermarket Trap."

City plans and planning, hous-

ing programs, freeways and traffic, building heights and bulk are among topics of architect Patrick McGrew's course, "The Physical City."

Father Eugene J. Boyle, a Catholic pastor in the San Francisco Fillmore District, will lead the class on the "third world" of minorities, ethnic and otherwise. He has indicated the course will deal with areas of crisis and conflict: housing, drugs, schools, crime, employment, and interracial relations.

Father Boyle is chairman of the Social Justice Commission of the San Francisco Archdiocese. Third world spokesmen will join him in the discussions.

The minority employment course is under the coordination of Hamilton Bond, a San Francisco insurance executive, and Donald A. Dowdell, a black utilities personnel manager in Oakland. It is designed for businessmen with hiring authority.

Registration is \$25 for all courses except that on minority employment for which the fee is \$100.

**DON'T BUY** any Hearst publications including Cosmopolitan magazine while Hearst continues scabbing in Los Angeles.

## Metlox dinnerware boycott endorsed by AFL-CIO council

The AFL-CIO executive council meeting at Bal Harbour, Florida, endorsed the Operative Potters' boycott of Metlox Manufacturing Company and asked all affiliates to put the firm's dinnerware on their unfair lists.

Metlox brand names include Poppy Trail and Vernonware.

Meanwhile, the federal Food & Drug Administration announced the recall of two Metlox pottery patterns as lead poison hazards.

Recalled were Metlox's Poppy Trail "Mission Verde" pottery sets and its Vernon "Petalburst" dinner and salad plate.

The firm in Manhattan Beach, California, has "stubbornly and illegally refused to bargain in good faith" since the Potters were certified seven years ago by the National Labor Relations Board as bargaining agent, the council statement declared.

Metlox has been found guilty of unfair labor practices and "now stands before the U.S. Court of Appeals accused of contempt," the statement charged.

The firm's attempts to frustrate its employees' efforts to improve their wages and working conditions and the threat such actions present to collective bargaining "justify the boycott of Metlox products," the council asserted.

Notes from Consumers Union on two government actions to enforce consumer protection laws:

The U.S. Department of Transportation announced that the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, agreed to pay \$3,000 in an out-of-court settlement of charges that Firestone produced tires in violation of the National Traffic and Motor Safety Act of 1966.

The tires involved were Firestone's F70-14 Deluxe Champion Wide Oval tires and H70-15 Super Sport Wide Oval tires. Tests showed that 12 of 47 Champion Tires and 27 of 48 Super Sports failed to meet the physical-dimension requirements of the law.

In a related matter, the Federal Trade Commission issued a complaint charging Firestone with making deceptive claims about the price and performance of its tires.

The FTC challenged advertised statements that Firestone tires are defect-free, that Firestone Super Sport Wide Oval tires can stop any car 25 per cent quicker than any other manufacturer's tires of similar construction, and that Firestone Safety Champion tires have a unique construction that renders them safer than other tires.

**AN ISOLATED** error involving pesticides on a single farm can endanger the well-being of thousands of people across the country.

That was demonstrated recently when the Kraft Food Company recalled 365,000 packages of cheese worth several hundred thousand dollars from various wholesale distributors.

The cheese was thought to contain dieldrin, a pesticide about five times as toxic as DDT when swallowed.

Perhaps worse, it is about 40 times as toxic when absorbed through the skin in solution, as it might be by farmers and farm animals.

Thus, dieldrin must be carefully labeled to indicate extreme limitations in its use.

**ACCORDING** to Food and Drug Administration officials, the Cross Roads Manufacturing Co., Belleville, Kan., some time last year stored a little dieldrin in a five-gallon fly-spray container labeled Dairy-Glo No. 5 Dairy Super-side.

The container somehow found its way to the production line. It was filled with fly spray and shipped to a retailer, who sold the deadly mixture, containing 14 per cent dieldrin, to a Nebraska farmer who wanted to rid his dairy barn of flies.

After several applications, the farmer and several of his cows became ill. Three weeks later the illness was traced to the dieldrin. By that time, however, dieldrin-contaminated milk from the sick cows had been sold to Associated Milk Producers, Inc., Linn, Kan., where it was turned into cheese and sold to Kraft Foods in Springfield, Mo.

The FDA said all the Kraft cheese containing detectable amounts of dieldrin was called back before it could reach consumers.

## Phil Burton heads group

San Francisco Congressman Phillip Burton has been elected chairman of the Democratic Study Group, an organization of 150 liberal members of the House of Representatives. Burton said the group would take an active role against President Nixon's anti-labor policies.

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A year round quarantine of mussels and clams has been added by the Alameda County Health Department to the seasonal quarantine imposed by the state.

The county said that the shellfish on Southshore beaches of Alameda, the San Leandro Channel and Bay and near the San Leandro Marina are unsafe for human consumption because they contain high amounts of bacteria from sewage.

The quarantine, making it unlawful to take, sell or offer the shellfish for sale, is in addition to the state quarantine on shellfish from May 1 to October 1 because of naturally occurring poison.

**ACCORDING** to Food and Drug Administration officials, the Cross Roads Manufacturing Co., Belleville, Kan., some time last year stored a little dieldrin in a five-gallon fly-spray container labeled Dairy-Glo No. 5 Dairy Super-side.

# Nixon attacks on labor held smokescreen

The Nixon administration attacks labor to turn people's minds away from its own failures, AFL-CIO President George Meany told more than 2,000 persons at a New York dinner honoring President-emeritus Edward F. Carlough of the Sheet Metal Workers.

"We're going to be the target—and this is not new," Meany added. "We've been shot at before. But I'm sure we'll survive and we'll continue to do our job long after our critics are gone and forgotten."

Carlough stepped down as head of the union last September 30 at its convention in Atlantic City.

"Carlough, Meany said, "represents the finest type of trade union leader who recognizes that the business of a trade union is to advance the interests of the members in the industry in which they work and in the community of which they are a part."

Meany cited the many years during which the building trades had been "a major factor in developing American trade unions and in protecting the interests of American workers in war and peace."

"So it seems somewhat odd today to see construction workers as the target of a vicious campaign of misrepresentation

by some people," he said, "people who hold the construction workers responsible for all the nation's troubles—some administration politicians, some eggheads and some spokesmen of the new left."

He said there is "no question this country is in trouble" and cited high unemployment and the steady deterioration of major cities into slums."

"There is no question where the blame rests—the economic game-plan of the Nixon Administration, the brainchild of Dr. Arthur Burns," Meany said.

Burns is Nixon's former chief economic advisor and now chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

When the new administration took office, Meany recalled, the nation was in the 95th month of continuous economic expansion that had begun in March 1961, and unemployment was down to 2,700,000 or 3.4 per cent, the lowest rate in 16 years.

"Then came the new administration with new ideas...the plan put forth by Dr. Burns and President Nixon was to slow down the economy, this was all to be done without increasing unemployment. President Nixon in a letter to me in February 1969 said the plan would be put into effect without causing more unemployment."

"He wants to take us back to the last century, back to the 'starve-'em-out' method of labor relations," Meany declared.

"It took the Nixon administration policy only a few months to turn the economy around to where we were in a general recession. The Nixon-Burns game plan for the country's economy after two years was a miserable and complete failure."

If Burns had turned in this kind of record for private industry, he would have been fired.

"If it had happened in Russia, he'd have been sent to Siberia. But since he did it in the Nixon Administration, he is kicked upstairs."

Now, he said, the Nixon administration has a new game plan for "pie in the sky" revenue sharing plus a barrage of optimistic oratory while Burns' new whipping boy is organized labor.

He cited Burns' advocacy of repeal of the Davis-Bacon prevailing wage law, compulsory arbitration—which Meany said would take America to "the point where freedom is no more"—a cut in minimum wages for some and more money for business through tax breaks, ending of even food stamp aid for strikers and reduction of organized labor's powers.

While the government was claiming decreases in the overall unemployment rate, 32 more larger and smaller communities joined the Labor Department's list of "substantial unemployment" areas.

The AFL-CIO charged that drops in the official figures on unemployment merely reflect departure from the labor force of long-term jobless while "hidden unemployment" grows.

"Substantial unemployment" is joblessness of 6 per cent or more.

The list of major centers with substantial unemployment grew by five to a total of 50, largest since June, 1962. Twenty-seven smaller communities joined the list, putting the total of smaller areas at 662.

Labor Department figures show a drop in the nationwide joblessness rate from 6 per cent in January to 5.8 per cent in February.

But the total of unemployed remained at 5,400,000. The AFL-CIO said the change reflected only the high dropout rate of long-term unemployed who were no longer counted in the labor force after they lost hope and quit hunting work.

"Hidden behind the White House rhetoric," AFL-CIO President George Meany said, "is the fact that the civilian labor force has actually declined in the past few months, that there has been a substantial increase in hidden unemployment and that employment in the private sector is off considerably."

The AFL-CIO backed up its position with these facts:

- The small increase in employment over the two-month period—74,000 out of a labor force of more than 83,000,000—is not only statistically insignificant but is substantially less than could be expected by the normal growth of the labor force.

- The big factor that made it appear that unemployment had gone down was the decline of 225,000 in the civilian labor force over the two month period.

That is "the opposite" of progress, since it means that these are people who dropped out of the active search for work—and therefore were no longer counted as unemployed—because there were no jobs available in their areas.

- By normal standards, the labor force should have increased by about 320,000 between December and February. The decline in the labor force thus points to a "hidden unemployment" of about 500,000.

The conclusion, the AFL-CIO analysis found, is that the seeming decline in the unemployment rate "was mainly the result of the economy's failure to produce the needed expansion of job opportunities, rather than a substantial rise of employment."

And considering the continuing drop in employment during most of 1970, the lack of a "significant" rise in jobs in recent months, "is a sure sign of general economic stagnation and weakness in the job markets."

AFL-CIO economists found only two areas of job improvement during the past year—in trade and services, where many of the jobs are part-time, and in employment with local and state governments.

By contrast, employment in manufacturing is 1,600,000 under what it was less than a year-and-a-half ago, and construction is down 300,000.

Fresno was added to the Labor Department's "persistent unemployment" roster, along with the Muskegon, Michigan, area. "Persistent" differs from "substantial" unemployment in signifying 6 per cent or higher unemployment for at least a year and a rate 50 per cent above the national average for several years.

New major areas of "substantial" joblessness were New Haven, Connecticut; Rockford, Illinois; Terre Haute, Indiana; Worcester, Massachusetts, and Binghamton, New York.

## Council delegates

The Alameda County Central Labor Council last week seated new delegates James F. Strachan, Order of Repeartemen & Toll Testboardmen Local 1011; Dale Robinson and Nat Perry, both of Social Services Union Local 535.

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TESTIMONIAL DINNER for President-emeritus Edward F. Carlough of the Sheet Metal Workers brought together, from left, Carlough, AFL-CIO President George Meany and Edward J. Carlough who succeeded his father as union president. Meany told the dinner that President Nixon's attacks on labor are intended to divert attention from Nixon's failures.

## High jobless area increase belies government optimism

## GOP slows Cal. action on vote for 18-year olds

California legislators were moving this week toward ratification of the Twenty-sixth amendment to the United States Constitution to allow 18-year-olds to vote in all elections, state and local as well as federal.

Their speed was cut down somewhat, however, by Assembly Republicans who refused to go along with a Democratic motion to suspend all the rules and vote last Thursday on the amendment.

Fifty-four votes were needed, and Republicans refused to furnish their share of them, so the amendment went over for a hearing Wednesday of this week before the Reapportionment & Elections Committee. Committee Chairman Henry Waxman, a Los Angeles Democrat, made the mo-

## GOP legislators ask compulsory arbitration law

Two Republicans from "right to work" Arizona have asked Congress to impose compulsory arbitration and give "a labor court" and the president the power to stop strikes.

The bills, by Senator Paul J. Fannin and Representative John J. Rhodes, would set up a U.S. Court of Labor-Management Relations with power to prohibit strikes and impose its own settlements when management and labor do not agree in certain types of disputes.

The President also would be given authority to invoke the court's authority to stop a strike when he decided a strike would be bad for the country.

The AFL-CIO has pointed out that compulsory arbitration would rob workers of their freedom to improve their pay and conditions by preventing them from striking and encouraging employers not to bargain.

### S.F. union moves office

San Francisco Office & Professional Employees Local 3 has moved from the Merchandise Mart to Suite 1108, Fox Plaza Building, 1350 Market Street, San Francisco. Its telephone number remains 863-2850.

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## February wages bought less

Prices kept on rising in February, cutting the purchasing power of the average worker, the Bureau of Labor Statistics disclosed.

The BLS' Consumer Price Index was up two-tenths of 1 per cent over January and 4.8 per cent over February, 1970.

Average take home pay for a worker with three dependents stayed at \$107.57, which bought a big 16 cents worth more than in February, 1970.

what \$90.09 would have paid for in the price index base period of 1967. In January the same take home pay was worth \$90.24.

Which meant that by staying even in dollars, workers lost 13 cents in buying power.

But there was one bright note—despite the February loss in buying power from January, the average worker's paycheck

## AFSCME 1695

BY ERNIE HABERKERN

The cooperation of a number of different unions, including a representatives of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, on the negotiating committee that is bargaining with UC on the issues of the dormitory workers is an important step in the right direction. AFSCME 1695 has long favored a council of campus unions that could begin to deal with this giant employer. There are some 30 different unions represented on the Berkeley campus. Many are small but some like AFSCME 1695, the Custodians Local, AFL-SCME 371 and others have several hundred members. Taken together they are a considerable force. Separately, none of them has yet won a collective bargaining agreement with the University. The joint negotiating team is a step in the right direction because it begins to get these unions working together on something of a regular basis.

All of the unions face similar problems. As we reported in this column a couple of months ago, the response of the University administration to the demands of the maids and janitors was to threaten a speedup of the workforce by reducing it by one-third. In this way it would make up for the relatively meager pay raise offered. This approach is not confined to the dormitories, however. At the very beginning of negotiations the representatives of the University pointed out how the pay raises the custodians won years ago had been made up for by substantially cutting back the work force.

The personnel people did not mean to say, of course, that this was their policy. It was just a law of economics that they had to enforce. Just as Reagan and Nixon enforce their "impartial" economic laws. One of the "impartial" economic laws the personnel men forgot to mention was the one that goes; "weak unions and unorganized workers get speedup and wage cuts and strong ones don't." It wasn't necessary for them to tell us about this law since we already knew it. The other unions know it too and that is why they are moving in the direction of unity. We need a unified attack on the budget cuts. We need a unified defense against the attempts of the University to maintain its prestige in the face of budget cuts by grinding down even further those employees at the bottom of the scale in terms of wages and conditions.

AFSCME 1695 is continuing to do its part by fighting at the bargaining table and in the arena of community opinion for the rights of the maids and janitors. We are also aiming at a direct attack on the budget cuts.

On April 15th AFSCME locals will be holding demonstrations on all nine campuses. In Berkeley, we are holding a noontime rally at the statewide headquarters of the University on Oxford Street and University Avenue. We have already been promised the support of AFT locals. We are aiming at a demonstration in May in Sacramento that is also co-sponsored by the CFT. These demonstrations, which we urge all trade unionists to attend, should be the beginning of a strong offensive by the united labor movement against the anti-labor policies of the University and the Reagan administration. This means, to begin with, a fight for the right of public employees to strike and to bargain collectively with their employer.

## Watchmakers 101

BY GEORGE F. ALLEN

Lawrence D. Allphin, son of Don Allphin of 5832 Foothill Boulevard, Oakland informed us

of the passing of his dad on March 14th. Those members who have been with this local since its inception, will remember Brother Don Allphin as having been very active and helpful in the organization of this local. He also served for many years as an officer on the Executive Board, and although retired from active participation in the local for the past years, he has been in business at the aforementioned address and always remained a member of this union. We are very sorry that we did not know of the passing of Brother Don Allphin until it was too late to pay our personal respects, which we certainly would have done. We do extend our sincere sympathy to his family and son Lawrence who will carry on in his place.

Relative to the coming International Jewelry Workers' Union Convention to be held in Miami in May, President James Glasser and myself were elected as Delegates to represent our local at this Convention.

## Sheet Metal 216

BY KEITH AND JIM

There are times we have to make decisions which are not to our liking, especially the ones which have been predetermined by the internationals. In these cases there is no alternative and no matter how disappointed we feel, the outcome has already been determined. It's just like a five-card stud game—before the last card is dealt and your opponent has a pair showing—which is larger than any card you have—and you don't even have a pair—you don't pay to see the last card. I can't elaborate too much in this column because of obvious reasons, but anyone who wishes any particular question answered can always phone, come in to the office or to the meetings and we will answer them. Remember, just because we make a particular item, it doesn't necessarily mean it is ours to install.

Carol Brezinski, our petite office girl, had to leave us for additional family reasons. All the members miss her wonderful smile when they come to the office. For those of us in the office, her efficiency here will truly be missed. Happy additions and may all her problems now be little ones.

On December 26, 1970, Dale Williams broke his leg while skiing. To date he has had his third cast put on and if no other complications arise he hopes to be back to work on July 5, 1971. Tough break, Dale, you can't win them all!

Last October 19 at Aladdin, Ed Aguiar crushed his heel in five places and just now had the cast removed. His doctor said he may be able to return to work on April 19 but, according to Ed, he doesn't think so because he can't put any weight on it yet.

We are all pulling for both of you and those of us who have had similar cases know just what it means to be out of work with injuries.

**A T T E N T I O N P O T E N T I A L G O L F E R S !!** Don't forget April 2 at 1:30 p.m., Hall "H" in the Labor Temple, for the forming of a Sheet Metal Workers Golf Club. All interested parties please attend because if there isn't a good turnout this time, there will not be a second chance. I hope to see all of you "Hackers" there at the meeting.

**THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK:** He that whines for glass without G, take away the L and that's he...

Members of the Tri-State Death Benefit Plan, Death Assessment 695 is now due and payable.

Regular membership meetings are held on the third Wednesday of each month, at 8 p.m., Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland. (The next meeting will be on April 21).

## Dental Technicians 99

BY LEO TURNER

Are all the layoffs at Dr. Campbell's offices and labs really necessary? We are beginning to have our doubts. Article V of the contract provides for layoffs when "dullness of trade necessitates" such layoffs. We don't doubt that the recent cut-backs in MediCal has had some effect on the amount of work involving welfare patients. However, this has not been uniform in all offices and labs.

During the past week one of our members was laid off in the Oakland lab. From all the evidence we can gather, there has been no reduction of work at this lab from the level of last year. It might also be pointed out that this lab employed 11 Technicians a little over a year ago. One of them died about a year ago and was not replaced. Now there has been one laid off. Are nine technicians going to be expected to do the work of 11?

Another example. One of our office members in Richmond was laid off. Now I am advised that work that was formerly performed by her is being performed by the non-union supervisor. It's obvious that this must be true since there was only one union member in the office end of the operation and not all of that work has dried up. Is this one way of eliminating the Union?

Two more grievances were filed on the above this week. This means we now have four grievances pending. The first two were filed about 10 days ago and still no reply as of this writing. How well I remember the statement of Dr. Campbell's representative during negotiations of the contract when the Union complained about failure on their part to observe one of the sections of the contract. He said it was the Union's fault for failing to use the grievance procedure at the time. Well—we are using the grievance procedure now—how about some answers to our grievances, Dr. Campbell? The contract says we are supposed to meet within three days after the written grievance has been filed!

The Union isn't looking for grievances but when they are there, we're not going to ignore them!

Next week on Wednesday, April 7, at 8 p.m. is our regular Local Union meeting at the Del Webb TowneHouse, 8th & Market Sts., San Francisco. In addition to the regular business, there will be two special orders of business.

We have a vacancy for Trustee as a result of the fact that one of the Trustees was elected a member of the Executive Board. This position will have to be filled. It was also called to the attention of the Executive Board that since there was no contest for the alternate delegates to the International Convention, there is no way of determining who is first alternate and who is second alternate. Therefore, we will vote on the two alternate delegates in order to settle this matter. I hope all members will make an effort to be at this meeting.

## Chips and Chatter

BY AL THOMAN

Brother Benny is in Gulfport, Texas on his tour of training with the U.S. Navy Sea Bees and will be there for two weeks. The column will be briefer for the next two weeks at least. I spent three days at a seminar up at Clear Lake on the problems we face that was sponsored by the International. There was no one carpenters at the shindig and it rained so we worked very diligently going over jurisdiction and the law and so forth. About the only thing to report this week is the death of three of our old timers, Brother Justis Nyquist up at Yountville; Brother Sylvan Morris who died in Mich-

# Unionist not covered by pact granted right to back strike

A union member whose job was not covered by the contract had the right to support the union during a strike, the National Labor Relations Board ruled in an East Bay case.

The worker is Warren J. Weitzel, a member of Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Local 1-5 who was a surveyor at the Martinez Shell Oil Company refinery during the 1969 strike.

He refused company orders to cross the picket line, declaring he would work as a surveyor but not in any striker's job.

Shell then repeatedly asked him to retire from his \$1,000 a month job and he gave in but under written protest and took a big income cut as a pensioner.

Shell contended that, since Weitzel was in a non-union position it could tell him to work wherever he was needed.

But, trial examiner George Christiansen and the board said in effect that a worker's right to support the union of his choice takes precedence.

Unless the company appeals, Weitzel will be reinstated at his old job or a comparable one with an estimated \$15,000 back pay, less small other earnings at Mare Island Naval Shipyard since he retired.

He was represented by Levy & Van Bourg, Bay Area labor attorneys, and had the help of Local 1-5 in his appeal.

## Unionism scores big gains among federal employes

Federal employment continued to be one of the big growth areas of the trade union movement as both the number and percentage of government workers represented by unions rose to new highs during 1970.

A U.S. Civil Service Commission survey showed that as of last November 1,542,000 federal workers—58 per cent of the total federal workforce—were covered by exclusive union recognition agreements.

Of these, 1,292,000—84 per cent—were represented by AFL-CIO affiliates. AFL-CIO unions also

## Nixon plan held threat to needy school systems

California labor thinks that the Nixon administration's block grant proposal for education would destroy good school programs and solve no problems, California Labor Federation Secretary John F. Henning told the administration.

The block grant plan, part of Nixon's "revenue sharing" which labor has opposed in general, would wipe out the Elementary & Secondary Education Act, the Vocational Education Act and the free lunch program for needy children, Henning told Commissioner of Education Sydney P. Marland, Jr.

Nixon proposes to consolidate federal aid to education funds, which Henning said could short-change schools most in need.

"We believe the best way to meet and overcome the problems in the educational field is for the administration to fulfill existing federal commitments by fully funding present programs at the levels Congress authorized," Henning wrote.

"Basically our view is that the administration's block grant program solves none of the existing problems. Instead it could possibly create serious new problems, particularly since hard pressed urban school systems might get less than their share of funds in many states."

Igan on the 18th and Brother Albert F. Williams who died Sunday the 28th and was buried the 30th from Truman's on 30th and Telegraph.

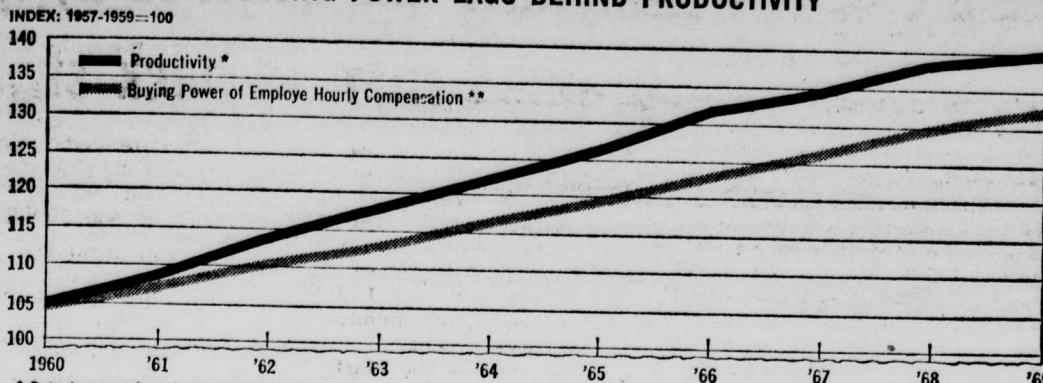
The list is dropping steadily but we still have nearly 300 on the roll. There has been more motion in the last three or four weeks than in the previous three months. See you next week.

Los Angeles Service & Hospital Employees Union Local 399 has renewed its call to unionists not to fly with United Airlines, which has refused to accept an AFL-CIO Internal Disputes Plan arbitration award.

Janitors at the company in Los Angeles do not receive Service Employees standards. Local 399 noted. The Internal Disputes ruling upheld the union's jurisdiction claim over another union, which also accepted the award, but United has refused to com-

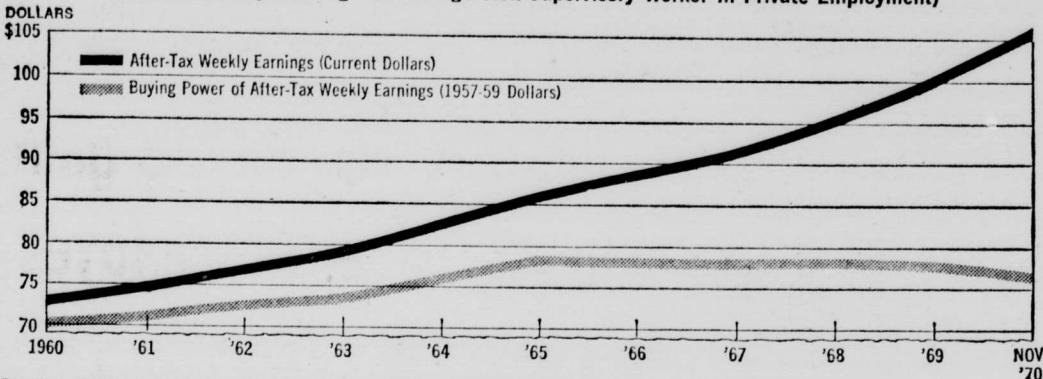
The union urged unionists to send letters protesting the company's stand to Edward E. Carlson, President, United Airlines Executive Office, Post Office Box 66100, Chicago, Illinois 60666.

## BUYING POWER LAGS BEHIND PRODUCTIVITY



## THE SLUMP IN BUYING POWER, 1960-1970

(After-tax Weekly Earnings of Average Non-Supervisory Worker in Private Employment)



## Nixon switches to building pay 'constraint'

Continued from page 1

A week earlier, California Attorney General Evelle J. Younger had ruled that the suspension had no effect on the state's prevailing wage law.

With Younger's ruling, California joined New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Nevada in upholding state prevailing wage laws against the Nixon administration's claim that his action had also suspended state laws.

Nixon's solicitor of labor had declared that the suspension of Davis-Bacon also suspended similar state laws.

But Younger said in an opinion

requested by Governor Reagan that:

"For the solicitor of labor to say now, after 35 years of active State participation in this area, that Congress intended its objectives to be furthered by the states only so long as the Davis-Bacon Act was in effect, is a tortured construction of that Act."

"To say also that this substantial change in the administration of the Act can be effected by executive suspension on grounds which apparently were never contemplated by Congress renders an already tortured construction totally unreasonable."

Younger noted that the "emergency" which Congress intended to justify suspension of Davis-Bacon would be a natural disaster, declared war, epidemic or civil disturbance.

Nixon found that "inflationary" construction wages were an "emergency."

The state prevailing wage law has no provision for suspension, the attorney general declared.

Were state officials to go along with the government, and suspend the state law they could be accused of criminal violation of the state law, he added.

## Agreement ends long Sterling Drug strike, boycott

The nine-month strike of the International Chemical Workers against Sterling Drug Company has ended with a new agreement and the union called off its international boycott against Sterling products.

Two thousand members of the unaffiliated union struck last June 8 at Sterling plants in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Rensselaer, New York.

The AFL-CIO urged affiliates to give strong support to the boycott, now ended.

The settlement with Sterling is for a three-year contract raising pay a total of 94 cents per hour, adding 10 cents per hour in inequity adjustments, improving vacations, shift bonuses and overtime and adding Good Friday as a paid holiday.

ICW President Thomas E. Boyle thanked the AFL-CIO for support and asked it to notify its affiliates the boycott was ended.

## Office building strike ends

Continued from page 1  
negotiating meeting the previous day refused to raise its 65-cent per hour raise package offer.

The BOMA offer had already been rejected by the 200 janitors and janitresses at the 26 buildings.

Local 18 prepared to spread the walkout to the 24 other buildings, seven of which hire maintenance personnel directly and the others of which contract maintenance work.

Contractors were told that unless they agreed to negotiate by Tuesday, March 23, BOMA buildings they serviced would be struck.

Meanwhile, Local 18 and a committee of involved unions set up by the Alameda County Central Labor Council with Labor Council participation went back into session with BOMA and the strike-ending agreement was reached Tuesday evening.

It raises pay 45 cents per hour retroactive to the former contract's March 1 expiration date, adds 20 cents more per hour on March 1, 1972 and 30 cents per hour on March 1, 1973. An additional 5 cent per hour employer pension contribution becomes ef-

fective in the third contract year.

Another improvement is extension from 60 to 90 days of the period in which an employee may be absent for illness or injury without losing seniority rights or benefit standing. Holiday work now will be paid at two and one-half times.

Picketing continued until Saturday's ratification vote, and workers returned to their jobs Monday.

The agreement was immediately binding on BOMA and building maintenance contractors traditionally follow BOMA's contract lead.

DON'T BUY any Hearst publications including Cosmopolitan magazine while Hearst continues scabbing in Los Angeles.

## No snoods is good snoods

Continued from page 1

Last Friday he was back at work after attorneys had worked out the agreement for arbitration. Under the agreement, he will be snooded only when actually unloading cans.

Windsor recalled that a bearded clergyman who visited the plant on a public tour was allowed to be snoodless.

Meanwhile, back at Shasta

Beverages in Hayward, unionists had faced the same snood order but after union representatives put their case to the employer Shasta agreed to require snoods only over the open product.

At Shasta, said Windsor, the company furnishes snoods. At Canners for Coca Cola Bottlers, the snood wearer has to bring his own snood.

## Victims of National Airlines mass firing win in high court

The United States Supreme Court refused to review, and therefore let stand, an appeals court decision that National Airlines broke the law when it fired 940 members of the Machinists in a protest walkout in 1969. The ruling means back pay of as much as \$10,000 for some.

A three-judge panel of the 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, New Orleans, found in 1969 and again in 1970 that National's mass discharge of IAM mechanics and other ground crewmen was not justified under the Rail-Labor Act.

The men had quit work to protest the layoff of three mechanics in a safety dispute at John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York, N.Y.

National's firing of all the protesters was upheld by U.S. District Judge J. Clyde Atkins of Miami.

The appeals judge declared, however, that the company was obliged to maintain the status quo at National because the dispute was awaiting settlement by the National Mediation Board.

The case now goes back to the district court for implementation of the higher court ruling.

The IAM said National now is obligated to give lost pay, shift differentials, cost of living bonus and the cost of hospital and insurance benefits to the employees.

They won a new contract and returned to work after being locked out for a year or more.

Besides back pay, the airline also must pay into pension, Social Security and jobless insurance funds, the union said.

The high court also refused to hear arguments on the union's legal fight for unemployment compensation for 307 strikers.

The Florida Industrial Commission ruled they were jobless because of a labor dispute, which disqualified them from getting benefits, and the 3rd District Court of Appeals in Florida upheld the commission.

## U.S. health program urged

personnel to economize on "the scarce skills of trained professionals."

• Promotion of community-based prepaid group practice which he said "have a proven record of better health care at a lower cost than the prevailing fee-for-service solo practice arrangement."

"All too often where and how medical services are delivered, and even by whom, is determined by financial, not medical considerations," he continued.

"Only where there is fully financed comprehensive care available, as in prepaid group practice plans, can doctors practice medicine on the basis of the health needs of their patients rather than their ability to pay."

"Private health insurance has done virtually nothing to influence the quantity, the quality, the efficiency or the cost of the care it has purchased," he stated. "Instead, private insurance acts solely as a pass-through mechanism."

Seidman said he hoped that the best provisions of the House and Senate bills for national health insurance would be combined to produce a better measure.

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# OFFICIAL UNION NOTICES

## AUTO & SHIP PAINTERS 1176 CARPENTERS 36

Auto, Marine & Specialty Painters 1176 meets on the first and third Tuesdays of every month in Room H, Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland, at 8 p.m.

Fraternally,

LESLIE K. MOORE,  
Business Representative

## IRON WORKERS 378

OUR REGULAR MEMBERSHIP MEETING OF APRIL 9 FALLS ON GOOD FRIDAY AND THEREFORE HAS BEEN CANCELLED.

Our Regular Executive Board meetings are held on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month, 8 p.m.

Stewards meetings also are held the second and fourth Wednesdays of the month at 8 p.m.

Our regular membership meetings are held on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, 8 p.m.

Fraternally,  
BOB McDONALD  
Business Agent

## PRINTING SPECIALTIES 382

Meeting second Friday of the month at 8 p.m. in Jenny Lind Hall, 2267 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland.

Fraternally,  
TED E. AHL,  
Secretary

## GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES 3

General membership meeting Hall C, Labor Temple, 2315 Valdez St., Oakland, the fourth Friday of the month, 8 p.m.

Fraternally,  
JACK KENNEDY,  
Business Representative

## ALAMEDA CARPENTERS 194

Carpenters Local 194 meets the first and third Monday evenings of the month at 8 p.m. in the Veterans Memorial Building, located at 2201 Central Avenue, Alameda.

Refreshments are served following the first meeting of the month in the Canteen for all present. You are urged to attend your Local's meetings.

There will be a Special Called Meeting of the joint membership of Locals 194, 1158 and 1473 to be held at the Union Hall of Local 1473, located at 1228 36th Ave., Oakland on April 8, 1971 at 8 p.m. for the purpose of nominating candidates for Business Representative to serve for the ensuing two year term.

Fraternally,  
WM. "BILL" LEWIS,  
Recording Secretary

## SHEET METAL WORKERS 216

The regular meetings are every 3rd Wednesday of the month at 8 p.m. in the Labor Temple.

Fraternally,  
FRED HARMON,  
Business Manager

## SERVICE EMPLOYEES 18

General membership meetings of Service Employees Local 18 are held at 3 p.m. the fourth Friday of each month in Jenny Lind Hall, 2267 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland.

Fraternally,  
BEN J. TUSI,  
Secretary

## MILLMEN'S UNION 550

The next regular membership meeting of Millmen's Union 550 will be Friday, April 16, 1971 at 8 p.m., Room 228, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland.

The next Executive Board meeting will be held Tuesday, April 13, at 8 p.m., Room 208, 2315 Valdez Street, Oakland.

THE NEW OFFICE TELEPHONE NUMBER IS 839-5656.

Fraternally,  
ODUS G. HOWARD,  
Financial Secretary

## BARBERS 134

Our next regular meeting will be held on Thursday night, April 22, 1971 at the Labor Temple, 23rd and Valdez Streets, Oakland.

At our March meeting the four Resolutions had their second reading. The first Resolution that has to do with requirements of candidates running for office or as delegates was not amended and will be voted upon as originally read.

The second Resolution to allow shop owners to open their shops on Mondays, providing they close on Saturdays, work 5 consecutive days or less, and no more than 39 hours a week with a signed working agreement specifying same was amended to add that once changed, change of work week shall remain in force for no less than 6 months.

The third Resolution changing Saturday closing before Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day and Labor Day to the Tuesday after or choice of one or the other by signed agreement was not amended and will be voted upon as originally read.

The fourth Resolution is to reduce price of haircuts for senior citizens with Medicare card on Wednesdays and Thursdays between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. This Resolution was amended on first reading to be optional on part of shop owner and on second reading was amended further to not publicize this Resolution if passed.

All of the above Resolutions will be voted upon by secret ballot on Thursday night April 22, 1971. There will be discussion on the Resolutions but no changes or amendments will be accepted. PLEASE ATTEND.

Please DO NOT send Pension payments but dues only. The Pension Fund has been frozen by a Federal Court Order until further notice.

Fraternally,  
JACK M. REED,  
Secretary-Treasurer

## HAYWARD CARPENTERS 1622

Local 1622's Good Fellowship Club will hold its 21st annual meeting at our hall, 2 p.m., Saturday, April 3. Please attend. Food, refreshments, games.

Regular meetings are held the second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 8 p.m. with a social following the meeting on the fourth Thursday.

The office of the financial secretary is open 7:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Wednesday; 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Thursdays, and 7:30 a.m. to noon Fridays.

Stewards meetings are at 7:30 p.m. on the second Tuesday of each month. A stewards training program is held in conjunction with the stewards meeting.

Eligibility for Reduced Dues:

Minimum of 55 years of age AND 7 consecutive years a member of Local 1622. Retired from trade or disabled.

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1971

Journeyman dues are \$12.50 per month or \$37.50 per quarter.

Apprentice dues are \$12.25 per month or \$36.75 per quarter.

Retired dues are \$5.75 per month or \$17.25 per quarter.

Effective February 1, 1971, there is a \$3 assessment for each notice of dues arrearages and shall be paid by the member to whom such notice was mailed.

Effective April 1, 1971, there will be a \$4 Service Charge on ALL checks which are returned to the office, which have not been honored by the Bank they were written on.

Members who are NOT receiving the CARPENTER magazine, please contact the Financial Secretary.

Fraternally,  
KYLE MOON,  
Recording Secretary

## SCHOOL EMPLOYEES 257

The Regular Meeting of the Oakland, California, Unified School Employees Local Union 257 will be held on Saturday, April 3, 1971, at 10:30 a.m. in the Castlemont High School Auditorium, 8601 MacArthur Blvd., Oakland, California.

Special order of business, salary proposals for 1971-72.

The Executive Board will meet at 8:00 a.m. in Community Room. All Board Members please take note.

Fraternally,  
HAROLD BENNER,  
Executive Secretary

## BERKELEY CARPENTERS 1158

On Thursday evening April 8, 1971 there will be a SPECIAL called meeting jointly by Locals 1158, 1473, and 194 for the purpose of nominations for Business Representative. The place: 1228 - 36th Avenue, Oakland, California.

Regular meetings are held on the first and third Thursdays of each month at Finnish Brotherhood Hall, 1970 Chestnut Street, Berkeley, California.

Fraternally,  
NICK J. AFADAMO,  
Recording Secretary

## DENTAL TECHNICIANS 99

The next regular meeting will be held Wednesday, April 7, 1971, 8 p.m. at the Del Webb TowneHouse (Presidio Room), San Francisco. Many important matters will be taken up.

Fraternally yours,  
LEO TURNER,  
Business Representative

## AFSCME-EBMUD 444

The next executive board meeting will be held on April 1, 1971. All board members and committee members are urged to attend and begin formulating the groundwork for negotiations, grievances, organizing, legislation, and our future contract.

The next membership meeting will be held on April 8, 1971 starting promptly at 7:30 p.m. A report will be made at the executive board and membership meetings of our first arbitration case at EBMUD. The arbitration hearing will take place on March 29 at EBMUD. The arbitrator will be Mr. William Eaton. The arbitration will be for EBMUD's violation of Civil Service Rules 10 and 11.

Fraternally yours,  
CHARLES E. TEIXEIRA,  
Secretary-Treasurer

## CHEMICAL WORKERS 62

Election of officers and delegates will be held Friday, April 9, 1971, 8 p.m. at the Ash Street Community Center. Voting booths will be open from 12 p.m. to 4 p.m. for the benefit of swing shift workers.

Fraternally,  
VERN HAGGARD,  
Recording Secretary

## U.C. EMPLOYEES 371

Our next regular meeting will be held on April 10, 1971, in Room 155, at Kroeger Hall. The meeting will start at 2 p.m. and it will be preceded by the Executive Board meeting at 1 p.m.

Fraternally,  
J. J. SANTORO,  
Secretary-Treasurer

## PRINTING SPECIALTIES 678

Meeting second Thursday of the month at 8 p.m. in Cannery Workers Hall, 492 C Street, Hayward, California.

Fraternally,  
JOSEPH CABRAL,  
Business Manager

## 30,000 L.A. public workers

## join the Service Employees

The 60 year old Los Angeles County Employees Association became part of the AFL-CIO April 1 after the 30,000-member group voted to join the Service Employees.

It became the largest local union of public employees of its type in the nation and the largest Service Employees public workers local in California.

The new union, Service Employees Local 660, was only one—but the largest—of three unaffiliated public employee groups to join the AFL-CIO in March.

## BARBERS 516

The next regular meeting of Barbers Local 516 will be held on Wednesday, April 28, 1971 at 8 p.m. in the Newark Square Barber Shop, 5600 Thornton Avenue, Newark, California.

Fraternally,  
AL DOYLE,  
Secretary-Treasurer

## CARPET & LINOLEUM 1290

If you have not returned a completed bank card for the Vacation and Holiday Fund to this office, please do so immediately. Accounts are now set up at Wells Fargo Bank for each individual who has completed a card. The bank CAN-NOT issue checks to anyone without a completed card.

Fraternally,  
BOB SEIDEL,  
Recording Secretary

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Voting to join the American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees were the Hawaii Government Employees Association, with 19,200 members, and the 8,400-member United Public Workers of Hawaii. They are considered the strongest public employee organization in Hawaii.

The Los Angeles association voted to affiliate in a secret ballot election conducted by the State Conciliation Service following a recommendation by its directors to affiliate. The yes vote was heavy, "a clearcut mandate from the general membership," Association General Manager Vic Hochee announced.

Service Employees International Union President-designate George Hardy worked with the association for two years to pave the way for merger.

Hardy said: "LACEA's affiliation with SEIU links two of the most important organizations in the public employee field."

## Trailer rules

With summer and trailer season getting closer, the California Highway Patrol reminded motorists that when hauling house, boat or any other kind of trailer they must:

Observe a 55-mile per hour speed limit, drive in the right lane except when passing or turning left, may not follow closer than 300 feet to another combination of vehicle and must operate so as to avoid whipping or swerving.

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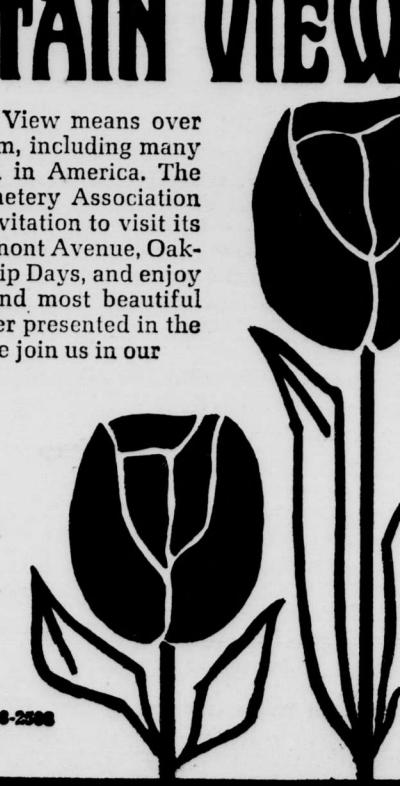
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## TULIP DAYS AT MOUNTAIN VIEW

Spring at Mountain View means over 40,000 tulips in bloom, including many varieties rarely seen in America. The Mountain View Cemetery Association extends to you an invitation to visit its gardens at 5000 Piedmont Avenue, Oakland, now during Tulip Days, and enjoy one of the largest and most beautiful displays of tulips ever presented in the United States. Please join us in our enjoyment of these beautiful flowers.

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# EAST BAY LABOR JOURNAL



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## Nixon's 'stabilization' plan ignores profits

Mr. Nixon has substituted a new plan for his unjustified suspension of the Davis-Bacon Act.

This is billed as "constraint" on both wages and prices in the construction industry.

We note some glaring omissions—all involving someone's profits—in its area of concern:

Nothing is said about loan interest, still far too high.

Nothing is said about land prices, which are highly inflated.

Nothing is said about the prices of materials, another inflated item.

Nothing is said about profits.

Prices, salaries and bonuses are covered. They are to be "monitored," but what is to be done about them is unclear.

But Mr. Nixon is very definite about wages. Wage increases are to be held to a steady level. If they exceed that level, the government may take action, ranging from publicity to suspension of government contracts.

His philosophy appears to be that if you hold down wages, you hold down prices, which is an often disproved fallacy, since profits are the major determinant of prices.

Nixon claims that national building trades union leaders say they will cooperate. If so, it is our opinion that they feel they have been forced to make the best of a not very good bargain.

## The cure would be worse

The governor is worried over the outcome of next Tuesday's Berkeley election while one of his appointees is concerned over the type of speaker allowed to appear on state college campuses.

State Colleges Trustee W. O. Weissich, a former prosecutor, wants to stop a particularly obnoxious militant from speaking on the campuses.

No matter how he should bring this about, he would be abrogating free speech. Whatever machinery he finds to outlaw free speech by this one man would be available to ban it by anyone else.

Governor Reagan is not so blunt. He merely says that if radicals take over in Berkeley, "it should serve as a warning to every community that it 'can happen here.'"

He does not say what should be done about the threat. Nor does he say, as he might have, that if a rockribbed reactionary takes over as Berkeley mayor that too should be a "warning."

The threat of radical takeover, he thinks, is "a reflection of what has happened in that community, with the influx of the so-called 'street people.'"

The street people, let us emphasize, are far from our favorites. We find them unpleasant, unpalatable and, if not dangerous, at least irritating. And we also reject the far out utterances of Mr. Weissich's target.

But just as Mr. Weissich can do nothing to halt his militant's free speech without tampering with the fabric of our democracy, there is nothing Mr. Reagan can do constitutionally to remove the threat he sees that street people will elect radicals.

He and the other communities he warns of radical danger could not forbid street people to vote any more than they could forbid rightwingers to vote.

No one could legally forbid street people to enter a community to stop the influx which Mr. Reagan sees as a threat. Nor could such action be taken legally against rightwing undesirables either.

There is one way in which Mr. Reagan and Mr. Weissich could prevent the threat they see. That is to work on the causes which turn youth into street people and make militants militant.

Such causes as poverty, war, oppression, profit-fueled inflation.

Neither of these gentlemen has yet got around to attacking these things.

## Put the Cornerstone in Place!



## Social Security hike just a 'down payment'

Labor called the new 10 per cent raise in Social Security benefits "only a down payment on what America's senior citizens need and deserve."

Twenty-six million people will receive a benefit raise in June retroactive to January 1, adding an estimated \$3,600,000 in consumer purchasing power this year.

The hike exceeded the 6 per cent recommended by the Nixon Administration. But Congress attached it to a debt limit measure the government needed to continue paying its bills, and Nixon promptly signed it into law.

To avoid further delay for the millions of retired workers, widows and dependent children receiving social security benefits, Congress adopted a short-cut procedure that speeded the legislation to near-unanimous passage in less than a week.

The initial decision was to separate the retroactive increase from other proposed major changes in the Social Security Act which are still being considered in committee.

Then the 10 per cent benefit hike was tacked by the Senate onto the House-passed bill raising the national debt limit. A House-Senate conference committee trimmed back some additional Senate amendments. And the final version breezed through the Senate, 76-0 and the House by a 358-3 vote.

The AFL-CIO and the National Council of Senior Citizens had asked a 15 per cent raise this year and a 20 per cent in 1972 for a total 35 per cent increase. They also wanted doubling of the \$64 monthly minimum benefit to \$128 but Congress did not take the action.

AFL-CIO President George Meany said labor is "delighted" but "far from satisfied." He added:

"The increases are long overdue and it was right and proper to enact this immediate increase. "But much more remains to be done to modernize the Social Security Act and make it more equitable. We will continue to fight for these improvements for we consider this only a down payment."

Because it will take several months to change over the vast

social security accounting and will be raised Jan. 1, 1972, to \$9,000 — up from the present \$7,800 limit.

There will be no change in the tax rate, so persons making under \$7,800 will not have any more money taken out of their paychecks.

The maximum additional payment—for persons making \$9,000 a year or more—will be \$62.40, or \$1.20 a week.

## Joan London's death ended

### link with labor's history

The death of Joan London Miller broke a link with California working people's pre-World War II struggles to organize and establish their unions' right to improve pay and conditions.

The daughter of famed California novelist Jack London died in January at 70, just a week after publication of a history of California farm labor of which she was a co-author.

She had retired in 1962 as librarian of the California Labor Federation, a post she had held for 20 years.

Her labor connections went back much farther, however. Long active in workers' causes, she worked for seagoing and waterfront unions in publishing the former Maritime Federation of the Pacific's "Voice of the Federation" in the mid-1930s.

Earlier she had worked on the New Deal Works Progress Administration (WPA) Writers Project in the Bay Area.

Her latest book, written in collaboration with Berkeley sociologist Henry Anderson, was "So Shall Ye Reap," a farm labor history, subtitled "The Story of Cesar Chavez and the Farm Workers' Movement."

It got favorable reviews which she was able to read a few days before her death.

Born in Oakland and a graduate of Oakland High School, she was admitted to the University of California at Berkeley at the age of 15 where she studied literature and drama.

In 1936 she was an unsuccessful Socialist candidate for the State Assembly. She also wrote a number of short stories and a novel, "Sylvia Coventry" published in 1926.

Her biography of her father, "Jack London and his Times," was published in 1939 and reprinted in 1968.

Since her retirement, in addition to her writing, Mrs. Miller played an active role in Citizens for Farm Labor, an organization supporting the AFL-CIO United Farm Workers' Organizing Committee led by Cesar Chavez.

In 1966 during the farm workers historic 300 mile Easter Pilgrimage from Delano to Sacramento, she went to Livingston to address the marchers.

## Forum to study

### threats to privacy

Threats to individual privacy will be the subject of a "People's Forum" planned for June in Washington by the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Department and the Transportation Institute.

The invasion of privacy session is one of several forums planned by the two groups to allow all elements of society to present their views on national issues.

# Agreement brings hope of farm settlement

A Teamsters - United Farm Workers Organizing Committee agreement bringing hope of final settlement of union jurisdiction in the vegetable industry, was announced last week.

UFWOC Director Cesar Chavez said in Salinas that UFWOC was conditionally ending its boycott of non-UFWOC produced lettuce for 30 days, during which UFWOC will seek recognition by growers who signed Teamster agreements last July.

There were differences and similarities in the announcements by UFWOC and the Western Conference of Teamsters.

Both said that the agreement provided for arbitration to settle disputes between the two unions, and their descriptions of the arbitration procedure tallied.

Chavez said the Teamsters had agreed to turn over field worker jurisdiction including crews processing lettuce in the fields, to UFWOC and that the agreement meant that the case of the huge Bud Antle vegetable producing firm would be submitted to the arbitration procedure.

The Western Conference, however, said merely that the agreement spelled out jurisdiction "in broad terms . . . which are along

the lines of those embodied in the original agreement signed by Chavez and the Western Conference last August 12."

The August, 1970 agreement provided that UFWOC jurisdiction would cover field workers while Teamsters would remain in their traditional areas, mainly packing and driving.

Teamsters committed themselves then not to oppose any grower who wished to switch from his Teamster agreement and deal with UFWOC.

Antle, however, claiming a Teamster contract since 1961, has refused to relinquish it. There has been Antle boycott activity over which Chavez was jailed 20 days in Monterey County Jail in December for contempt of court.

Teamsters signed up more than 200 California vegetable growers to five-year contracts in July. A number of big firms have switched but others have refused.

Arbitration under the agreement would follow failure of representatives of both unions to settle disputes.

First arbitration step would be submission to the United States Catholic Bishops Committee on Farm Labor which has 15 days—with mutually agreed on

extensions—to reach a solution satisfactory to both unions.

If the bishops fail, the issues go to AFL-CIO President George Meany and General Vice President Frank Fitzsimmons of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. They or an arbitrator to whom they refer the dispute will make a binding determination.

The agreement, Chavez said, had been signed by Meany and Fitzsimmons. The Western Conference, in a brief story in its publication, made no reference to such signing but said the agreement was between it and UFWOC and was a "reaffirmation with slight modifications" of last year's agreement. It did not detail the modifications.

Both versions agreed that the agreement runs to March 31, 1973.

Without clarification from top Teamster or AFL-CIO sources last week, the only Teamster word on the Antle situation was the declaration by Secretary Raymond Burditt of Salinas Teamsters Local 890 that "nobody has any right to arbitrate away" the Teamsters Antle contract.

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UNIONISTS and civil rights leaders mourned Whitney Young, Jr., executive director of the National Urban League. Pallbearers shown here carrying his casket from the Riverside Church in New York included Bayard Rustin, director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, who was with Young when he died in Nigeria. An AFL-CIO delegation was named to attend the funeral.

## Police, fire measures rejected

Continued from page 1

ment for police last year, "it has not meant a thing in the way our people are treated on picket lines."

Police have refused to support COPE positions and firemen have been lukewarm, despite labor support of proposals for their benefit, he recalled, adding:

"In spite of those things, if the Fire Fighters had asked for endorsement on their own behalf, I'd have supported them."

Police and firemen refused to publicize the argument against anti-union shop "right to work" Proposition 18 in 1958 when they were intent on passing a measure for their benefit, he noted.

"Some of our affiliates must

learn that when they keep company like cops it does not necessarily ensure support for anything they do," he noted.

Carl Jaramillo of Paint Makers Local 1975, who made the board motion to table, said the firemen appeared to have come to labor for support as "a sort of second thought" and "in the same bag as the police who have a stinking record on minorities."

"I think it's high time we start to say to those who come to us expecting endorsement that we'll look at the whole situation," said Groulx.

But Crowell rejoined that he deplored action based on "plain and simple unhappiness with the police."

## Union shuns cop show aid over scabs

If policemen escort strikebreakers through picket lines, there won't be any support from Sheet Metal Production Workers Local 355 to their association's charity show.

Business Manager Al Teixeira told the Oakland Police Officers Association that Local 355 had supported its sponsored events for at least 15 years but wasn't supporting

them now.

He told the association he was sure it could influence policemen's superiors to end support of scabs. He noted police had escorted strikebreakers through other unions' Oakland picket line and Hayward police had taken similar action, plus harassment of pickets, in Local 355's recent Zero Climate strike.

## EBMUD union wins grievance

AFSCME - East Bay Municipal Utility District Employees Local 444 has won the grievance over the handling of which EBMUD management suspended Local 444 President Manuel Pontes.

Pontes told the Alameda County Central Labor Council that the grievance hearing officer ended the hearing and then announced that management's reprimand of the affected employee was nullified.

The employee, a meter reader, had been unable to finish his route in a hill area when he found meter covers frozen. Management had accused him of a slowdown, reprimanded him and warned him he would be disciplined for future such incidents.

As Local 444 prosecuted a number of grievances, it asked the Labor Council to delay action on its request for strike sanction against the district.

The union had charged contract violations and discriminatory tactics against it.

Pontes went to a grievance hearing on his own five-day suspension, imposed, he reported, because management objected to his handling of the slowdown grievance.

And he initiated a grievance over management's docking him of three hours pay for the time

he spent as an observer in the representational election by blue collar workers in EBMUD's lands division, won by Local 444.

For the first time under its contract with EBMUD, Local 444 has gone to arbitration. The case involves a union charge that management violated the agreement by demoting a worker to fill a vacancy instead of choosing a man from the eligibility list.

## Strike looms at clothing stores

Continued from page 1

The union and management were also apart on proposals for the guarantee to selling employees and far apart on wages for non-selling workers.

The association additionally has sought to eliminate the contract provision for time and one-half pay for work after 6 p.m.

Prior to the strike vote, Local 870 offered to meet management if employers planned to offer anything beyond their proposals. As of Tuesday, the union had heard nothing from management.

## from the EDITOR'S CHAIR

### Words can be powerful things — and pretty sneaky

Continued from Page 1

I think that in so many cases as to make it practically unanimous the term should be "management trouble," not "labor trouble."

But if you read the daily newspapers on industrial disputes you see words such as "labor strife," "labor dispute" or even "labor row."

★ ★ ★

ALL OF THESE influence you unconsciously to believe that the current dispute is all labor's fault and not any part management's.

Not only are you unconsciously influenced but the people who use those words in newspaper stories or headlines choose them unconsciously as often as not.

## BTC agreements

New Alameda County Building Trades Council contracts, reported at the last BTC meeting are with William J. Dudley Construction Company, Marinovich Masonry and Singer Housing Company.

They simply know that their employers would like their readers to blame unions for whatever strife, dispute or row is underway and so the choice of words is automatic.

★ ★ ★

TO GIVE the daily papers their due, they are much more civilized now than they were when unions were just getting started. They are fairer, their distortions are less distorted.

The air media, radio and television, are not generally as hep as the newspapers, which may reflect the fact that to be a newscaster you don't necessarily have to have a grounding in news. A good voice seems to override any ignorance you may have of the news trade.

But do not get the idea that I endorse the dailies' coverage. Because I do not think you will ever read such a phrase as "employer trouble" in their columns. Newspapers, radio and television are, as you know, owned by employers.

As a matter of fact, you may never even read the neutral phrase "industrial dispute" there either.

This newspaper, however, will keep you posted on all those employer disputes.

## Labor gets assurances, OKs tax vote

Continued from page 1

tries and trades which are intended to inform training institutions and students of manpower needs and opportunities and to advise on training.

While Laney training has declined, Dr. Dunn said, there is more training throughout the Peralta system, maintaining that the Alameda campus, as an example, devotes about 25 per cent of facilities to trade training.

Board member Leslie K. Moore of Auto, Marine & Ship Painters Local 1176 praised Alameda campus autoworkers.

The 18.8 cents on the tax rate which the election measure would provide includes 14 cents already included in college revenue, Dunn said.

The measure would transfer the 14 cents into college operational funds where it must be divided 50 per cent for teachers salaries and 50 per cent for operations including other salaries.

Norma Hall, president of the Peralta Federation of Teachers, told the board that the Federation supports the tax measure.